establisliments of special inoculators should be employed where such supplementary assistance is required. Training in the simple process of inoculation is necessary in all cases and can be given at the Provincial Laboratories and by Commissioned Medical Officers selected for the purpose. I am to suggest that the Governor in Council / the Lieutenant-Governor / You should at once take into consideration the needs of the Presidency / Province in this respect.

7. It is known that acute plague in men and rats never completely disappears and it is probable that it is in the localities in which it persists throughout the period of abatement that the yearly epidemics have their origin. In each Province these localities, which may not be the same from year to year, should be ascertained and special attention should be devoted to them with the object of extirpating plague in them and of preventing it from spreading from them.

8. The Governor-General in Council does not think it necessary to press further upon the attention of Local Governments the importance of avoiding any action which excites the opposition of the people. That is clearly recognised, and he desires now, therefore, to dwell rather upon the necessity of urging District Officers to take the initiative by explaining to the people what is known about the causes of plague, by teaching them to appreciate the danger of harbouring rats and by stimulating them to adopt measures of protection. They must not be coerced but on the other hand they must not be left without guidance, advice and help. His Excellency in Council is convinced that the terrible mortality from plague excites the compassion of every officer of Government who is brought in contact with the people, but in the past, sympathy has not infrequently been accompanied by a feeling of helplessness and despair. The problem of combating the disease is still surrounded with many difficulties, but the increased knowledge which has now been gained has made the outlook distinctly more hopeful, and there is every reason to anticipate that persistent and sustained efforts will at least produce appreciable alleviation even though they may not afford complete relief. The Governor-General in Council relies confidently upon the support and co-operation of Local Governments in a combined endeavour to grapple with the epidemic and he in turn is ready to afford such administrative assistance as lies in his power.

No. 3475—*San.* 110-07-2, *dated* 22*nd October* 1907.

Under Regulation I of the additional Regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Regulation, 1897, for Municipalities other than those of the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and for towns and villages, published under Notification No. 1289—M. F. 21-96, dated the 25th July 1898, Part I, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore hereby declare that the towns of Chitaldrug, Davangere, Harihar and Holalkere in the Chitaldrug District to be "Under Observation."

No. 3725—*San.* 78-07-7, *dated* 30*th October* 1907.

It is hereby notified for general information that the places mentioned hereunder in the district of Shimoga will be deemed to be infected areas for the purposes of the Regulations issued with Notifications Nos. 9383—Mis. F. 21-96 and 9384—Mis. F. 21-96, dated the 10th February 1898, under the Epidemic Diseases Regulation :—

Place.	*Taluk.*
1. Benkipur	Shimoga.
2. Kachinakatte	Do
3. Kodikoppa	Honnali.
4. Devanaikanahalli	Do
5. Ganjiganahalli	Do
6. Surahonne	Do
7. Arehalli	Do
8. Doddayerahalli	Do
9. Gollarahalli	Do
10. Chikkyerahalli	Do
11. Arabagatta	Do
12. Sowlanga	Do
13. Kodachagowdanahalli	Do
14. Haralahalli	Do
15. Mugalihalli	Do
16. Malandur	Sagar.
17. Siragere	Kumsi Sub-Taluk.
18. Yadavala	Do
19. Benavalli	Do
20. Mandigatta	Do
21. Nagarabhavi	Do
22. Hittur	Do
23. Gabbur	Do